Zavada et al., Int. J. Oncology, 10: 857-863 (1997)

If HeLa cells were substituted for NIH3T3 cells in the cell adhesion assay of Zavada et al., Int. J. Oncology, 10: 857-863 (1997), the M75 monoclonal antibody would still not have blocked the binding of vertebrate (HeLa) cells to the GST-MN fusion protein.

In the diagram, (A) shows the result of M75 Mab incubation with the GST-MN fusion protein before adding NIH3T3 cells (as in Zavada et al. 1997): the NIH3T3 cells appear to not be blocked from binding to the MN cell adhesion site because they bind to a second cell adhesion site located in the GST anchor.[1]

In (B), if MN-positive human HeLa cells are substituted for NIH3T3 cells in the experiment described in Zavada et al. 1997, they would also appear to not be blocked from binding to the MN cell adhesion site because the HeLa cells (although blocked from binding to the MN cell adhesion site on the MN part of the fusion protein) would also bind to the GST cell adhesion site.

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1 The instant application at page 69, lines 8-13 corrects the error in the 1997 Zavada et al. article by stating:

> There can be no doubt on the specificity of cell attachment to purified MN/CA IX+. It is abrogated by specific MAb M75. . . . **This is a correction to our previous report in Zavada et al., Int. J. Oncol., 10: 857 (1997)** in which we observed that MN/CA IX produced by vaccinia virus vector and **fusion protein GST-MN support cell adhesion**, but we did not realize that **GST anchor itself contains another binding site, which is not blocked by M75**.

[Emphasis added.]

APPENDIX A